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COAL UP APRIL 1 TO PAY HIGHER WAGE

FEDERAL PRICE CONTROL ENDS AND INDUSTRY GOES BACK UPON PEACE BASIS

Commission's Report, Made Public by President, Estimates That New Scale Will Cost the Country \$200,000,000 More a Year.

Washington, March 23.—The principal demands of the bituminous coal miners as originally presented to the operators were:

- A 60 per cent increase in wages.
- A 30 hour week.
- Time and one-half for overtime, and double time for Sundays and holidays.
- Nationalization of the coal mines.
- Termination of wage contracts in the fall instead of in spring.
- The majority report of the commission provides: An increase of 27 per cent in wages.
- Retention of eight hour day.
- Termination of contracts of each, March 31.
- Establishment of a commission to handle the question of differentials in rates and other matters in the central competitive field.

Washington, March 23.—President Wilson today withdrew government control of the price of bituminous coal so that the 27 per cent wage advance for miners recommended by the majority of the coal strike settlement commission may be absorbed in the price the consumer will pay after April 1. The commission estimated this wage advance at \$200,000,000 a year.

At the same time the president made public the majority and minority reports of the commission, and wrote the operators and miners asking that they reach an agreement on the basis of the majority report alone as speedily as possible so that the uncertainty regarding the fuel situation might be removed.

Told To Be Reasonable.
The operators were warned by President Wilson against violating law against combinations in restraint of trade and profiteering and also not to exact "unreasonable prices for coal."
"I am aware," said the president, "that at present, as a result of the shortage created by the coal strike and of the consequent interference with transportation and as a result also of the exceptionally unfavorable winter, the demand for coal continues active. I desire to express upon the coal operators the extreme importance not only of complying to the fullest extent with the laws against combination in restraint of trade and against profiteering, but also of their exerting themselves affirmatively to prevent exacting of unreasonable prices for coal. I am sure the public fully appreciates the desirability, where practicable, of leaving commercial transactions untrammelled, but at the same time, I am satisfied the public will find ways to protect itself if such liberal policy shall appear to result in unreasonably high prices."

Award Held Binding.
The president said he assumed that neither party would raise any question and that he was sure that the question could properly be raised to the binding character of the commission, notwithstanding the fact that it was not unanimous. The executive order withdrawing government control of prices removes virtually all government control of coal, placing the fuel administration in the status that it was before its authority was restored when the miners struck last Nov. 1.

No Law for Peace Price.
The president said there was no provision of law for fixing new coal prices for peace time purposes and that "unless and until some grave emergency shall arise, which in my judgment has a relation to the emergency purposes of the Lever act, I would not feel justified in fixing coal prices with reference to future conditions of production."

The majority report of the commission said the 27 per cent increase absorbed the 14 per cent increase allowed when the miners returned to work and that in dollars it would approximate \$200,000,000 a year.

Hour Less Would Be Costly.
In refusing the demands of the miners for a 30 hour week, the majority of the commission said that if the work day were shortened by one hour it would be equivalent to an additional cost of more than \$100,000,000.

The majority report of John P. White, the miners' representative, looks out for a higher increase for all day labor and monthly men than was granted by the majority, but he concurred in the recommen-

FINALLY SECURES SENATE O. K. AND BECOMES STATE SECRETARY



BAINBRIDGE COLBY.

Washington, March 23.—Bainbridge Colby was sworn in today as secretary of state, succeeding Robert Lansing, who resigned six weeks ago.

There was no ceremony. The oath of office was administered in the presence of Under Secretary Polk, who has been in charge of the department since Mr. Lansing retired.

Immediately after Mr. Colby assumed office, arrangements were made for resuming the issuing of passports which was stopped 10 days ago because there was no one to sign them.

As soon as Mr. Colby has had time to familiarize himself with his duties, Under Secretary Polk is expected to resign to take a rest which his physicians have been advising for many months.

The post of assistant secretary also is vacant, Phillips having been appointed minister to The Netherlands.

Washington, March 23.—The nomination of Bainbridge Colby as secretary of state was confirmed yesterday by the senate.

It was understood that no objection was raised.

The senate also confirmed the nomination of Charles R. Crane of Chicago to be minister to China.

The transportation problems, with particular attention to the question of seasonal freight rates, car supply and car distribution.

That state governors be asked to issue executive orders to state institutions and departments for the purchase and storage of winter coal during the summer.

Want Roads' Cooperation.
That state railway and public utility commissions, use their influence with the various utility corporations to induce the purchase and storage of coal by those corporations, reflecting if necessary, the cost of such storage in the rates.

That the railroads be asked to cooperate in coal storage, car construction and distribution and the reduction to a minimum of the practice of commandeering coal.

That the federal reserve board permit federal reserve banks to favor as eligible for rediscount paper drawn against coal in storage.

That the interstate commerce commission, state railway and public utility commissions within their jurisdictions, issue rules controlling car distribution among mines, to the end that no particular mine or mines may be permitted to obtain preferential car service.

That the practice whereby purchasing agents of carriers can use company control over car supply to force down the price of railway fuel, be abolished.

That camp and housing conditions be improved.

That the good offices of the miners' international organization be exercised to maintain their expressed position favoring the introduction of labor saving devices and machinery.

That the making of advances on miners' pay be discouraged in every way, but if made, that they be made without discount, either directed or indirectly.

Split Over Hours.
The principal point of difference between the majority and minority reports was on the matter of hours of work. Commissioners Robinson and Peale recommended retention of the present 8-hour day but Commissioner White agreed to such hours only until April 1, 1921. After that date, Mr. White held, the maximum hours for miners would not exceed 8 hours underground a day nor more than six days a week.

The miners demanded a six hour day and a five day week.

The representative of the miners also held out for adjustment of differentials in certain states, notably Pennsylvania, Indiana and Illinois, declaring the question to be one of the basic causes of unrest.

The majority report referred the differential question back to the joint conference of miners and operators.

Special Boards Created.
Special boards are to be set up for the Kanawha, Paint Creek and Cabin Creek fields; for district No. 12, Illinois, including Assumption and Decatur, Ill.; also for the state of Washington, each commission to handle specific local conditions.

Buy Coal Before July 1.
Other recommendations by the majority included: That departments and federal agencies buy and store the winter's supply of coal before July 1.

That the council of national defense obtain the support of the general public for coal storage.

That the interstate commerce commission be directed to aid in the

KING GEORGE'S INITIAL LEVEE SINCE '14 HELD

Function Staged With Old Time Regal Splendor and Pomp.

London, March 23.—King George's first levee at St. James palace since 1914, held today, was a brilliant affair. John W. Davis, the United States ambassador, and his staff, all dressed in black, presented a notable contrast to the full dress uniforms of military and naval officers and ministers and judges in their wigs and official robes. The king drove in semi-state from Buckingham palace, being escorted by household cavalry.

A feature was the presentation of a number of representatives of new states, including Finland, Poland, and the new republics of the Balkans.

Dr. Stamer, German charge d'affaires here, was presented by Earl Curzon, British secretary of state for foreign affairs, and in turn introduced the members of his staff.

Thirty-five of the 36 states necessary for the ratification of the amendment have acted favorably. Both the suffragists and those opposed to the ratification of the amendment have made a hard fight in Delaware and both sides today appeared confident of victory.

Sets Aside State Laws.
New York, March 23.—Claims of anti-suffragists that the Anthony amendment to the constitution, if ratified, would be ineffective in states where state constitutions restrict suffrage to "male" citizens until such constitutions had been amended, are erroneous, according to an opinion obtained from Charles E. Hughes, former justice of the United States supreme court, by the national American Woman Suffrage association. Judge Hughes also advised the association that in his opinion claims that the amendment in any case would confer only the right to vote for senators and representatives was equally erroneous.

Washington 35th to Ratify, but There's One More Fight On.

Dover, Del., March 23.—Whether the women of America will participate in the forthcoming presidential primaries and in the November national election as provided in the proposed amendment to the federal constitution apparently rested today with the Delaware legislature in extraordinary session here.

Both the suffragists and those opposed to the ratification of the amendment have made a hard fight in Delaware and both sides today appeared confident of victory.

NO ANTHRACITE TROUBLE; MEN STAY AT WORK

New York, March 23.—The general scale committee representing the anthracite coal miners by a virtually unanimous vote decided today to remain at work after April 1, pending negotiation of a new wage agreement, "providing the mine owners agree to make any wage award retroactive to that date."

STATE MINERS REJECT STRIKE AT BELLEVILLE

Peoria, Ill., March 23.—At the conclusion of a lengthy address by President Frank Farrington, during which he bitterly assailed the socialist labor party leaders and insurgents who led the "wild cat" strike of last August, Illinois mine workers in convention here this morning voted against the proposed strike in the Belleville district.

The vote was 480 to 123, and by the same vote the convention, on motion of President Farrington, passed the substitute resolution offered by George L. Mercer, chairman of the resolutions committee, for a peaceful settlement of the controversy over alleged discrimination against miners in the Belleville district.

H. MORGENTHAU NEW MINISTER

Washington, March 23.—Henry Morgenthau, of New York, former ambassador to Turkey, was nominated today by President Wilson to be ambassador to Mexico. He will succeed Henry P. Fletcher who resigned recently because he did not agree with the administration's Mexican policy.

ROUNDING UP MANY COALMEN UNDER CHARGES

Terre Haute, Ind., March 23.—Robert A. Smith and Henry Smith, coal operators, and John Hessler and Charles Fettingler, officials of the United Mine Workers of America, were arrested here today on an indictment brought by a special federal grand jury at Indianapolis, following an investigation of the bituminous coal industry.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 23.—Indiana coal operators and miners who have been arrested on indictments brought by a special federal grand jury here following an investigation of the coal industry, today totaled 31. Twenty-one other Indiana men are under indictment charged with violating the Lever law and conspiracy sections of the federal criminal code. Seventy-three men in other states are under indictment on similar charges.

Twenty-five operators or miners' officials were arrested yesterday and last night in Terre Haute and Evansville. They include Phil H. Penna, secretary of the Indiana Bituminous Coal Operators' association, and Edward Stewart and William Mitch, president and secretary respectively of district No. 11 of the United Mine Workers of America. Six operators have been arrested previously in Indianapolis.

WOMEN VOTE IF DELAWARE WILL LET 'EM

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Washington Aets.
Olympia, Wash., March 23.—Ratification of the proposed suffrage amendment to the federal constitution was completed by the Washington legislature late yesterday when the senate unanimously passed a resolution ratifying the amendment. The resolution was passed by the house before it was sent to the senate. Washington was the 35th state to ratify the amendment.

Vote on Amendments.
Lincoln, Neb., March 23.—A resolution to permit women to vote for or against amendments to the Nebraska constitution adopted by the state's constitutional convention, was passed by the convention late yesterday. Time for submission of the amendments to the voters has not yet been determined.

METHODISTS GET \$587,000 FOR FUND TO AID MINISTERS

Chicago, March 23.—A total of \$587,000 has been raised to date for the Methodist retired ministers' endowment fund of the Rock River conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, according to a report which was ready for presentation to the semi-annual meeting of the Superannuated Relief association of the conference today. New subscriptions for the last six months amounted to \$47,000.

ADVANCE TUITION AT NORTHWESTERN

Chicago, March 23.—Tuition at Northwestern university will be advanced from \$150 to \$200 a year, Dean Roy C. Flickinger announced today.

PLAN RECOUNT FOR MICHIGAN

Washington, March 23.—Plans for the senate recount of the ballots cast in the Ford-Newberry senatorial election contest in Michigan were agreed upon tentatively today at a conference between the senate privileges and elections subcommittee and counsel representing both sides.

Chairman Watson of the subcommittee said that the recount would not begin for at least 30 days.

NEW LIBERTY BONDS.
Washington, March 23.—Arrangements were completed by the treasury for exchanging temporary Liberty bonds for permanent forms with interest coupons to maturity.

Nitti Voices Appeal For Sympathy to the Vanquished Nations

Rome, March 22.—Europe can regain its equilibrium only through the rehabilitation of Germany and Russia, said Premier Nitti in presenting his new cabinet to the chamber of deputies today. He declared:

"There should issue from parliament and peoples of powerful humane voice urging sympathy and clemency for the vanquished."

The premier foreshadowed new taxation reforms, complete demobilization of the army, transformation of dock yards for the construction of merchantmen and reduction of duties on wheat importation. He announced that new foreign capital brought to Italy to increase production would be exempt from taxation.

Some sharp disturbances and passages at arms occurred, during his speech when socialists tried to interrupt the premier.

Glass Scarce; Makers Debate Greater Output

Pittsburgh, Pa., March 23.—Pro-nounced scarcity of window glass was given as the cause of a special meeting of the American Window Glass Manufacturing association held here today, for the purpose of deciding whether factories operating in the first period should extend the time of their fire and whether it would be advisable to

OPEN SHOP IS PROVIDED FOR IN NEW REPORT

Industrial Conference Finding, However, Not Class Victory.

BY DAVID LAWRENCE.
(Special to The Argus.)

Washington, D. C., March 23.—Capital meaning thereby, employers generally, has won a victory in principle in the report just issued by President Wilson's second industrial commission. But the victory is not one of class against class, but a recognition of the wisdom of the policy advocated by Samuel Gompers at the first industrial conference, a policy of unionization of industry to the exclusion of shop organization unless unionized.

This was the rock on which the first conference was wrecked. The decision of the second commission is supported not only by William B. Wilson, secretary of labor and formerly an official in the American Federation of Labor, but by Herbert Hoover, vice chairman, as well as Democrats like Martin H. Glynn, former governor of New York; former Attorney General Gregory, former Governor Henry C. Stuart of Virginia, and Republicans like George W. Wickersham, Oscar S. Straus, formerly secretary of commerce and labor in the Roosevelt cabinet; former Governor Samuel W. McCall of Massachusetts, Julius Rosenwald of Chicago, and independents like Richard Hooker, editor of the Springfield Republican, and others, in a unanimous report.

Hint for Platform Makers.
Leaders of the two political parties who have been wondering what planks they would write into their respective platforms at San Francisco and Chicago will be able to take their stand squarely on the industrial commission's report. It is by no means too friendly to labor, and therefore cannot be logically condemned by the Republicans who usually have to reckon on the support of business men generally, nor is it likely to be disapproved by the Democrats when men like William B. Wilson and President Wilson support the decision.

In campaign-year when great candidates are straddling and trying hard not to offend either capital or labor, the industrial report furnishes the ideal way out. It is not partisan in origin or purpose.

Perhaps the most significant paragraph in the whole report, which tells what a group of disinterested men thought about the principle which wrought so much havoc with the first industrial conference, is the following:

"The guiding thought of the conference has been that the right relationship between employer and employee can best be promoted by the deliberate organization of that

(Continued on Page Seven.)

REDS RULING IN WEST PART OF GERMANY

Workers' Government Being Set Up in Industrial District.

Copenhagen, March 23.—The whole western district of Germany is held solidly by radicals and disaster is inevitable if the government troops try to interfere there, according to information received from Berlin this morning by telephone by the Berlingske Tidende.

The Social Democrats learn that a purely workers' government is on the point of formation, without cooperation with the bourgeois parties.

Use Artillery at Halle.
A Leipzig telegram received here last night says that fighting at Halle and in the neighborhood of that place continues with undiminished violence, both the troops and the workers' force using artillery. Halle has been completely cut off from the outside world.

Spartanists Win Fight.
Aix La Chapelle, Rhennish Prussia, March 23.—Another battle is reported to be going on between spartanists and troops of the regular army at Wesel, 22 miles northwest of Essen. The regulars, the report says, appear to have been outflanked by the spartanists.

Admit Government Powerless.
Berlin, March 23.—Admission was made today that the central German government lacks power to restore normal conditions in Westphalia, where fighting continues and where but a small proportion of the miners have returned to work. It is denied, however, that bolshevism has entered into the situation which has arisen there as a result of the workers setting up their own government, and it is declared the miners favor a constitutional form of government and want to establish an independent state.

Herr Geisberts, minister of posts and telegraphs, has gone into the Ruhr district to make an attempt to reestablish governmental authority.

Fighting in Spandau.
Heavy fighting between regular troops and insurgents occurred today north of Spandau. Strong bands equipped with machine guns, which had plundered the village of Boetzow, encountered a company of regulars near Hennigsdorf, and the latter were obliged to retire temporarily owing to their inferiority in numbers. Arrival of reinforcements, however, was the signal for a systematic attack, with artillery preparation, and violent house to house fighting ensued. The insurgents were finally compelled to retreat, leaving 14 dead and many wounded on the scene of the fighting. They were pursued by regulars.

Government troops occupied the bridges across the Havel river near Spandau.

Report 40 Killed.
London, March 23.—The clash between regular troops and insurgents at Hennigsdorf and Spandau, yesterday resulted in the killing of 40 persons and the wounding of 65, according to an Exchange Telegraph company message from Berlin today.

The communist councils in Saxony have begun to divide large estates, it is reported.

Berlin Quiet.
Berlin now is becoming normal. The postal services are working, stores are open and electricity is available to enable small factories to operate. The city and circle railroads have resumed operation, but the elevated has not resumed.

The following provincial reports were received today:

Quedlinburg, Saxony: There has been violent fighting between troops and spartanists. Both sides suffered severe losses.

Halle-on-Saale: The town is held by government troops after an artillery battle lasting for several days.

Magdeburg, Saxony: Work has been resumed. The street cars and railroads are running regularly.

PULLMAN ASKS \$2 MINIMUM ON LOWER BERTHS

Washington, March 23.—Permitting Pullman to file a special tariff increasing berth rates approximately 20 per cent. The company is seeking an increase on standard lower berths to a minimum of \$2 and on seats to a minimum of 50 cents.

The company's rules protests may be lodged against the increase within 30 days and hearing then will be held.